EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—GREMAN OPERA-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—PRISONER OF WAS-OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway.-Porring THE QUES

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Uncle Ton's Casis. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE GLADIATOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- MERCHANT WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- CORPORAL CARTOUGH

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Burcher's Dog GHENT-JACK ROBINSON—HARDY ANDY—FREDERICE THE

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway.—Two Mannorn Far Womes—Laving Serimon—Dwarf—Giant Boy—Onange Girl. Open Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ernopian HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—Sones,

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway. -ROBERT HELLER'S HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN,

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.-Ballett NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Friday, April 28, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln and David Harold one of his accomplices having been tracked through the lower counties of Maryland, acros the Potemac river into Virginia, and thence across the Rappahannock, by a detachment of the Sixteenth New & York cavalry, under Lieutenant Docherty, were on lastWednesday morning found near Bowling Green, in Caroline county, Va. The two culprits on discovering that all retreat was cut off took refuge it barn and refused to surrender. In order to force them out, the building was set on fire. It soon becoming very hot within, Harold gave himself but his villanous comrade still doggedly submit to arrest. Sergeant Cor. bett finally fired a shot at Booth, which took effect in his head producing a wound which resulted in his death in than three hours afterwards. The dead body of Booth and the prisoner Harold arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and the latter was immediately

Booth, Harold and Atzerot, for whose arrest reward amounting altogether to one hundred and forty thousand dollars had been offered, have all now been secured. Of this sum one hundred thousand dollars were offered by the War Department, ten thousand dollars by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; twenty thousand dollars by the Washington City Councils, and ten thousand by the City

The train conveying the remains of President Lincoln, having left Albany at four o'clock on Wednesday after noon, arrived at Buffalo at seven o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the greater part of the trip between these two cities was made at night, all alone the line mournful crowds were collected to catch view of the passing cortege. The buildings were appropriately draped, flags were half-masted, and torches illumnined the sad through the dark hours, as the train sped on, at each city, town, village and station these testimonies of the people's affection and grief were repeated. On arriving in Buffalo a civic and milltary procession escorted the body to St. James Hall, where soon after the public were admitted to face of the martyr President. At ten o'clock last night the remains were again placed on board the train, en routs for Cleveland, where they are expected to arrive at seven o'clock this morning. So far on the route from Washington the schedule time fixed upon for reaching and leaving each place has been strictly adhered to, and not the slightest accident to mar or interfere with the solemnity of the sad ceremonies has occurred.

Secretary Stanton, in an official despatch, gives the Important information that Generals Meade, Sheridan, Wright, Thomas and Canby have all been instructed to pay no attention to General Sherman's truce arrange ments with Joe Johnston and Breckinridge; but to continne pushing the enemy with their various commands. and endeavor to cut off Johnston's retreat from North

General Halleck, in a despatch from Richmond to the War Department, suggests that General Wilson also be directed to obey no orders from Sherman, in consideration of the fact that it has been ascertained that the specie plundered from the Richmond banks by Jeff. Davis, and widely estimated at between six and thirteen millions of dollars, was recently being moved southward in wagons from Greensboro, N. C., as fast as possible. General Halleck likewise suggests that it would be advisable to make known this fact peral Canby and all the national army commander along the Mississippi river, so that they may be prepared to intercept this heavy supply of funds which the rebel chief is endeavoring to get out of the country with. Gen. Wilson, when last heard from, after having swept through the heart of Alabama with a splendid body of cavalry nging to General Thomas's army, had moved east ward into Georgia and captured Macon, from which place he was directed to withdraw by General Sherman, in consideration of the terms of negotiation with Joe

Accounts of further lamentable effects of General Sherman's armistice continue to be received. One portion of General Stoneman's force, under Colonel Palmer, and another under General Gillem, were arrested in the full tide of most successful expeditions by advices from General Sherman informing them of a cessation of hostilities. Colonel Palmer was raiding unchecked in Western North Carolina, along the Catawba river, where he had dispersed a portion of Johnston's rebel army endeavoring to escape southwestward, captured over two and prisoners and some artillery, and destroyed. among other things of much value to the rebels, an immense railroad bridge across the Catawba. General Gil lem, in Southwestern Virginia, had attacked and routed the rebels under General McCowan, at Morgantown, forced the passes of Blue Ridge, and was pressing the pebel General Martin, whose whole force he would soon have captured or dispersed but for General Sherman's

Indictments for a breach of the Neutrality laws have been found by the Grand Jury of Toronto, Canada not the rebel agents Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Bennets H. Young and William L. McDonald, who have been for some time past figuring in varines secondon schemes along our Northern

der. Thompson formerly resided in Mississippi, and Secretary of the Interior in Buchanan's Cabinet Clay was a United States Senator from Alabama previous to the rebellion; Young was the repu ted leader of the St. Albans raiders, and McDonald formerly lived in this city, and now stands charged with being concerned, with others, in fitting out the steamer Georgian for a pirate on the Northern lakes.

It is said that the robel General Buford burned ninetyfive thousand bales of cotton at Montgomery, Alabama before evacuating that place, just previous to the arrival there of General Wilson's cavalry. General Wilson's force destroyed all the rebel depots, workshops and manufactories along their route of march, and the rebel steamers King, Augusta and Nina, on the Alabama river.

New Orleans advices report that the rebel General Dick Taylor is prepared to surrender his command to General Canby if he can secure favorable terms. General Comby arrived in New Orleans from Mobile on last Sunday morning. General Banks reassumed command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, on the 22d inst.

Apprehensions are entertained in San Francisco of a aid on the specie laden steamers from that port for Panama by the rebel pirate Shonandoah, which it is supposed left Australia about the middle of March.

One thousand five hundred rebels, belonging to th ommands of Rosser and Imboden, were recently paroled in the Shenandoah valley, under the terms of General Lee's surrender. Rosser himself refused to surrender. and has fied. Mosby also has declined to give himself up, though nearly all his men have descrited him, and some of them are now engaged in endeavoring to secure

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Frank Chamberlain, of Albany, as Commissary Gene ral, and William Wasson, of Auburn, as Canal Appraiser. The nominations for Commissioners of the Capital Police district were also concurred in. Bills were passed to in-Company; the General Charity Appropriation bill, and to change the bulkhead and pier lines of the late city of meburg. The bill providing for the erection monument to Abraham Lincoln, in the Park, was adopted. The bill to incorporate the Union Navigation Company was reported favorably. The Assembly amend-ments to the bill for the erection of warehouses at Quarantine were agreed to. The amendments to the Mannattan Gaslight Company's bill, proposed by the Assem bly, were rejected. In evening session the Assembly resolution to adjourn to-day at noon was laid on the table. The consideration of the City Tax Levy was resumed and, after amendment, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill incorporating the Union Navigation Company was lost. The Two and a half Mill Tax bill was report

In the Assembly the Senate amendments to the New York County Tax Levy bill were adopted. The bills ton avenue and other streets in New York, and to authorize the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend their track. On motion of Mr. Van Buren the rules were sus pended and the bill to authorize the Metropolitan Rail road Company to tunnel Broadway was passed by a vote of yeas 89, nays 15. On motion the rules were also suspended and the bill regulating the fees of Harbor Masters was adopted. A resolution to adjourn to-day wa introduced and agreed to. Bills were passed to incope rate the North American and Italian Steamship Company; also the New York and Point Isabel Navigation Company: to establish a New York State institute for the Mott Haven, and to amend the State Militia law of 1862 In evening session bills were adopted to amend the Registry law; to authorize the Third Avenue Railroad Coronany to extend their track, and to provide for the laying out of a plot of ground in the Park for the erecent to Abraham Lincols

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the United States Commissioner's office Emil Cor ara and Louis Laze were yesterday examined by Com missioner White on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent currency. The case was adjourned to Saturday at The Board of Councilmen did not hold any meetin

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Peter Heffernan, a noted shoplifter, was convicted of larceny, having, in December, 1862, stolen a box of silver watches The motion set down for yesterday by the Recorder, which was to be made by counsel for Peter R ad till Gatuer by Judge Russel, who occupied the bench in the ab-

for a speedy trial or a quashing of the indictment. At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Co. nerce, held yesterday, the report of the committee ap apointed to draw up an expression of opinion regardin the disposition to be made by government of the cotto captured at Savannah by General Sherman was read. I nends that a distinction be made between love and disloyal claimants, and suggested that some prov sion should be made for reimbursing out of the proceeds of the seizure Northern merchants who suffered losses at the commencement of the rebellion from the indebt ness of their Southern customers. The entire amount of this indebtedness is stated to be one hundred and fifty eport, after which it was agreed to print five hundred copies of it and leave over decision on its adoption of rejection until the meeting on the 11th proxime. Mr Cyrus W. Field was announced as the representative of

the Chamber in the Suez Canal demonstration. A meeting of the congregation of Rev. Dr. Downing church took place last evening, at which a series of resolutions culogistic of Abraham Lincoln, appointing a ommittee to raise funds for the dollar monument to h nemory, condemnatory of the act of the assassin, and expressive of confidence in the new administration, were nously adopted. General Hiram Walbridge aldelivered an eloquent and stirring address in the sam

spirit, which was received with flattering applause. A German, named Charles Ulman, was yesterday con mitted to the Tombs, charged with having committed Dr. Franz Heil, of Detroit, recently arrived in thi city and stated to the police authorities that his wife had eloped with the Rev. John Wittmeyer, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of Detroit, and that he had reason to believe the errant pair were in New York earch resulted in finding them living together as man and wife in City Hall place, and yesterday they were

taken back to Detriot in charge of an officer. force, has issued an order complimenting the men under his command for the manner in which they performed their extra ardnous duties attendant on the obsequie President Lincoln, during Monday and Tuesday last.

Edward Ingersoll, who is charged with making a stron secession speech in this city a few days ago, on arrivin in Philadelphia yesterday morning on board a railroa train was waited upon by a committee who demanded a spology for his alleged treasonable remarks. This he re fused to make, when he was surrounded by an indignat could use it he was secured by the police, taken to a station house, and, in default of two thousand dollars bail, locked up. The feeling against him on the part of the people was very strong, and but for the greatest exertions of the officers he would probably have been very

The steamer New England, with a full cargo, desting for Boston, was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp while lying at her wharf at St. John, N. B., yesterday morning, and burned to the water's edge. Three lives are supposed to have been lost by the catastrophe.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Govern were higher. Gold was lower, and closed at 148.

There was no general activity in commercial circle resterday; but trade is steadily improving, and in somarticles there was a considerable movement at full, and in some cases higher prices. Petroleum was higher, as active, and prices of the common and medium grades declined 10c. a 15c. Wheat was irregular; winter was heavy, while spring was steady. Corn was ve and lo. higher. Oats were dull and lowe The pork market opened active and firm, but closed dull and scarcely so firm. Beef was more active and firm, while lard was a shade lower. Freights continued dull, and whiskey was steady, with a moderate inquiry.

The Tricks of the Partisan Press. The conductors of the partisan press of this city seem to have no conception of the duties, the responsibilities and the dignities of journal ism. Always quarreling with each other, and always anxious to get up a disturbance be tween two or more prominent officials, they are never so happy as when they think they have troubled the nation. The comments of the Tribune. Times and Post, on the one side, and the World, News and Express, on the other, upon General Sherman's agreement with the rebel Johnston, and Secretary Stanton's bulletins narrating the facts, are apt illustrations of the truths we have just stated. Comments more mischievous, malicious and foolish it has never been our ill fortune to peruse. They are in the very worst taste, and are calculated to do the government great damage if believed.

Let us place upon record very explicitly the

facts that General Sherman is not insane; tha

he has not surrendered to Johnston, that he is not a traitor, that he had no share in President Lincoln's Jassassination, and that he is not scheming to become a military dictator. It may appear unnecessary to repeat these very obvious truisms; but within the past few days the partisan press on the republican side has either uttered or insinuated allegations to the contrary of these facts. That any journal presumed to be re spectable should make such charges against one of our greatest generals is infamous; but the charges have been made, openly or by inuendo, in spite of the universal public disapprobation. Let us also state, just as explicitly, that Secretary Stanton is not persecuting Sherman, that President Johnson is not trying to kill off Sherman, and that there is no jea lousy or enmity against Sherman in the minds or hearts of the Washington authorities. These statements may appear equally superfluous; but within the past few days the partisan press on the democratic side has indulged in these and other venomous slanders and scandals. We have had quite enough of this sort of thing from both sides. Every good citizen ought to put his foot down upon such silly but annoying falsehoods

The whole matter between Sherman and the government is extremely simple and easy to understand. General Sherman, with all his senses about him, made an agreement with the rebel Johnston, which virtually ended the military part of the rebellion; and he sent this agreement to Washington to be approved or disapproved as the government might think proper. He committed an error, bowever, in granting the rebels an armistice while the negotiations were pending, instead of following Grant's example and writing and fighting at the same time. The Lieutenant General and the government decided that Sherman had exceeded his authority in entertaining propositions more political than military, and in granting the armistice which President Lincoln had persistently refused. The agreement forwarded by him was disapproved; he was ordered to resume hostilities, and, to guard against garbled reports and misapprehen the public was officially informed of the facts, and of the derangements which Sherman's armistice had caused in General Grant's plans This is the whole affair in a paragraph; and we may add that there will be no quarrel between Grant and Sherman, between Sherman and President Johnson, or between Sherman and Secretary Stanton, concerning it. Each has done his duty in his own way and according to the best of his ability, and although Sherman has undoubtedly failed in his attempt to assume the rôle of a diplomatist, his reputation as a great, gifted and patriotic general is as untar-

nished as ever. Is it not a little singular that, after four years of a tremendous civil war, with momenous issues to be dealt with every day, dignity of the crisis and still goes maundering along in the old, squabbling, impertinent, reckless, blundering way? The partisan editors know that there has been but one duty plain before us all, and that is to support the government in its efforts to crush the rebellion. Yet no opportunity to hamper and hinder the government seems to have been overlooked; and now these papers are trying to breed discontent, dissatisfaction and destruction in the very ranks of our army, by involving General Sherman in a personal quarrel with the President and the Secretary of War. Of course their efforts will fail; but that does not lessen their guilt in making such efforts. The assassin did not succeed in killing Secretary Seward, but he ought to be hung for the attempt. The partisan press, however, is all the more culpable from the fact that it has in the HERALD a model of what a patriotic journal ought to be and say and do in times like these. Moreover, our enormous circulation and overwhelming advertisement patronage should teach these partisan editors that to be popular they have only to be right. But notwithstanding precept and example, advice and warning, the dictates of duty and the demands of patriotism, the partisan press continues its career of petty bickerings, and will not discard its practice of distorting every event and misrepresenting every officer and official to serve its own puerile political purposes. We protest against such a perversion of the profession of journalism, and we point with pride to the contrast between the poor partisan press and the prosperous independent press.

Stop THIEF.—One hundred thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of a noted night thief and burglar known as Jeff. Davis, for stealing from three to five million from the Richmond banks. Apply to Andy Johnson, Chief of Police to Uncle Sam.

EVENING EXCHANGES.—We have discontinued the publication of the quotations at the evening exchanges. In our opinion many of these quotations have been untrue, and were gross impositions upon the public. As soon as we found this out we stopped them. After toiling, sweating, swearing and praying in Wall street from ten to four the speculators and stock gamblers ought to go home, attend to their wives and children, pass a quiet evening at the opera or the theatres, correct their morals and go to bed early, instead of crazing themselves by financial and other dissipations at midnight Let the evening exchanges be discontinued We refuse to countenance them.

ONE CENT REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in the nearest ail, of Jake Thompson, George Sanders and their accomplices, now supposed to be somewhere on the other side of the Canadian

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH.-With Andy Johnson in the presidential chair, the work of reconstruction will be very simple, and we doubt not very speedy. The South is com-pletely subdued. It has no longer any strength or vitality, and as for any anxiety about the bad feeting which may exist in the Southern States, or any fears concerning the operations of guerillas, they are not worth considering; for they will all melt away before six months, and be heard of no more. We have seen many a time just as much excitement and bitter feeling before presidential elections; just as much abuse, harsh language, quarrelling and bad blood between political parties as exists now between the North and South: but when the contest was over every one submitted to the result, whatever it might have been, and the country moved on, in peace and harmony, as

It will be the same now in reconstructing the Union. The conflict is ended. The South has nothing to fight for, and everything to gain by a speedy settlement of the difficulty. Added to this we have the sound judgment and firm will of Andrew Johnson, in winding up affairs favorably to the country. There is, therefore, no necessity for solicitude as to the reconstruction of the South. It is a very easy matter, and will be all settled in a few months.

THE CANADIANS COMING TO THEIR SENSES TRUE BULL-Recent events are bringing the Canadians to their senses. A grand jury of Toronto has issued an indictment against those notorious rebel emissaries and conspirators Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi (President Buchanan's thieving traitor Secretary of the Interior); C. C. Clay (not long ago a blatherskiting Southern rights United States Senator from Alabama); Wm. Lawrence Mc-Donald, and that famous rebel confederate highwayman, Bennett Young, for violation of her Britannic Majesty's neutrality laws. Now this looks like going to business in an honest way, and it is to be hoped that the Canadians will follow up this movement to some satisfac tory practical results. How they happened to omit from this indictment that fussy and consequential rebel Jeremy Diddler known as George Sanders, we cannot tell; but it was probably because he was regarded as a common loafer, not sufficiently important to be classed with such rebel nabobs as Thompson and Clay. We think, however, that his case should not be neglected. It should, indeed, loafing charlatan as Sanders has become, be the first on the docket, in view of his industrious, impudent and persistent efforts to foment in Canada a rupture between England and the United States

CHURCHES AND THE REBELLION .- Among the first signs of the approach of our civil war were the divisions between the Northern and Southern sections of the Protestant churches The Roman Catholic church has had no divisions. Now the Protestant churches in the two sections ought to reunite and aid by their Christian sympathies in effecting the national

A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS .-Why don't the government offer a reward for the capture of the rebel chief, and have him chased out of the swamps and hunted down like Booth? One hundred thousand dollars would tempt his own soldiers to deliver him up. Let him he treated like the fugitive felon he has

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH .- The restrictions being gradually removed, trade between the North and South will soon be resumed. There must be about two million bales of cotton, worth at least two hundred millions of dollars, in the rebel States. That will be brought North before long, and our trade, commerce and manufactures will be revivified.

Charles Kean at the Broadway Theatre ance last night at this theatre, before an audience no much larger than that which greeted them on their début, last Wednesday evening, but in all respects as fashionable, elegant and appreciative. We were glad to observe a marked improvement in the efficiency of the played between the acts. The piece produced last nigh is generally admitted to be the greatest triumph of the matic genius of this distinguished actor—that is, indeed, if any one of his complete impersonations can be said to be greater than another, where all are equally deed, if any one of his complete impersonations can be said to be greater than another, where all are equally good. It is the historical French play entitled Louis XI, expressly translated for Mr. Kean, and gives a fair reflection of the merciless character of the suspicious and revengeful old man who tyranized over the French at that period of their history. It is useless to say that the defineation of the character of the King was perfect in the hands of the artist. With that force and power which are essentially his own, he infused a spirit into the part which none but the very highest order of histronic cultivation could command. The tenacity with which the feeble monarch clung to life; the ebullitions of his unforgiving nature, and the terrors which tormented him when his physician occasionally threatened him with death, were most forcibly and vividly depicted. The closing scene, which ends with the King's death, is beyond all praise.

In this play Mrs. Kean has little or nothing to de, appearing only for a short time as Marthe, the wife of a peasent. The gentlemen and ladies who so well austained Mr. Kean are, however, deserving of mention. As the King's Physician, Mr. G. Jamison was very effective, just as he was in the part of the King, in Henry the Eighth, on the previous evening. Miss Chapman, a young English actors, from Drury Lane and the Princess theatres, London, was very favorably received, and acquitted herself very satisfactorily. The Duke of Nemours (Mr. J. F. Cathcart), also a young English actor, evinced a good deal of taient in the part assigned him. We have only space to mention Miss Alice Placide, who, as Marie, the betrothed of Nemours, made a very favorable impression on the audience.

At the close of the second act Mr. Kean was loudly with the close of the second act Mr. Kean was loudly actived for and researched by coming height.

betrothed of Nemours, made a very favorable impression on the audience.

At the close of the second act Mr. Kean was loudly called for, and responded by coming before the curtain and bowing his thanks to his numerous friends. This evening he will appear, for the third night of the season, in Shakspere's great tragedy of the Morchant of Venice. Let all who would see the character of Shylock pertrayed by the last of the great living English actors attend by all means.

ARRIVAL OF SIGNOR MUZIO AND GOTTICHALE AT SAN Francisco.—The friends of Signor Muzio and his wife (late Miss Lucy Simons) and of L. M. Gottschalk will be glad to learn that they have arrived eafely at San Francisco, as a despatch from Signor Muzio, dated yesterday, from that city, informs us.

REINDURSEMENT OF PERSONS FURNISHING SUB-Under the provisions of the General Bounty law, passed by the present Legislature, principals who furnished substitutes credited under the last call for troops are reimbursed by the State in the amounts paid by them to such substitutes, not to exceed the bounties allowed by that law. Such reimbursement will soon be made by the Paymaster General of the State, and without cost to the parties making claims. We are requested to state that no agent, attorney or other intermediate is required for the collection of such claims. The Paymaster General will have an office at No. 544 Broadway, reoms Nos. and 5, on and after the 4th of May, where proper blanks will be furnished to claimants, and all necessary infor mation given.

mentary concert is announced to take place at the City Assembly Rooms on Friday evening next, for the benefit of Miss Sarah Sanderson. This lady is a graduate of the Institution for the Blind, and the cause of this compli ment to aid in her support appeals to the kindest sym pathics of the public. She will be assisted by eminen artists of this city, and it is to be hoped that the effort of her many friends will be fully successful.

General T. G. Ortega, Colonel T. Ortega, and Colonel T. Fogue, from Mexico, are stopping at the Barcelona Hotel,

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

ITS PROGRESS TOWARDS SPRINGFIELD

THE RECEPTION AT BUFFALO,

BUPPMO, N. Y., April 26, 1866. rentlemen accompanied the remain t through the State of New York, by in vitation of Gov. Fenton: —Judges Davies and Porter, of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Scoretary of State; General Alex. W. Harvey and George S. Batch-eller, E. Merritt and S. E. Marvin, staff officers; Colonel L. L. Doty, of the Military Bureau; George Dawson, of the Albany Journal, and William Cassidy, of the Argus and Allas

Governor Fenton himself could not attend the party, owing to the fact that the Legislature is on the eve of ad-

For a long distance after we left Albany thousand of people were passed at the different stations, quiet observers of the fleeting train—the more lifting their hats in view of the hearse car containing the remains of the truly lamented dead. Far beyond the city limits we only see here and there a national flag with the appropriate courning badge before some solitary house, the pants being on the door step or plazza. Two small boys are on a hill top, holding in their hands minature draped lags, and stand with heads uncovered. Small groups a hillside occasionally appear. At the crossroads are men and women in country wagons. A party of thirty roung girls with a few male companions ar level green at the opening of a wood. They all bow their heads in final adieu. The scenery is beautiful, and mated at various points with human beings. Flags at

with mourning.

At Schenectady people were gathered in large number windows, on the porches, housetops, in trees—every ele

At Utica the depot buildings were heavily draped and the flags at half-mast. At least twenty-five thousand persons were assembl

An application had previously been made for the re-mains to be exposed to public view, but a telegram from Major General Dix informed the Hon. Roscoe Conkling that the arrangements made at Washington did not admit of such a deviation.

At Syracuse the depot was heavily draped with American can flags on each side throughout the entire length. Each flag was trimmed with black, and decorated the sides of the building. Evergreen trees were placed at intervals of about ten feet along both sides of the depot. In addition to the ordinary gas lights, four large locomotiv iamps illuminated the interior, and four others illu minated the track, east and west. The vicinity of the depot, and nearly all the private resi ences along the street through which the railway ex tended, were appropriately draped and illuminated. The bells of the city tolled and minute guns were fired, while the funeral train was within the limits of the city.

A band of music played a dirge as the train entered the tepot, and a choir of one hundred voices sang appropriate hymns during the stoppage of the train.

The crowd of citizens was immense, and large dolega-tions came in from Oswego and the surrounding towns. As the train entered Rochester minute guns were fired nd the bells tolled

On the north side of the sallroad station were drawn irst company of Veteran Reserves and hospital soldier and a battery attached to the Twenty-fifth brigade, and the first company of Union Blues. The Independent and Newman's regimental band played a funeral dirge.

On the south side were the Mayor with twenty five

nembers of the Common Council of Rochester, together with General John Williams and staff, Major Lee comral Martindale and staff.

Large masses of people appeared on the road. The

party was increased at Rochester by the addition of ex-President Fillmore and Messrs. J. A. Verplank, J. Gellas-Dorsheimer, J. P. Stevens, S. S. Brosser, John Wilkinson, Henry Morrison, N. K. Hopkinson, on behalf of the Mayor of Buffalo, who was prevented from personally being present to tender the cospitalities of the city to the party accompanying the emains of the late President.

The train reached Buffalo at seven A. M. Not the

slightest accident has happened on the way from Wash-ington, owing to the admirable arrangements and the faithful and experienced officers in charge of the train. We were met at the depot by a large concourse of people, the men with uncovered heads

civil and military escort, in company with the party which had followed the remains from Washington.

counted with an arched roof and tastefully trimmed with

white satin and silver lace. emitted in view of the fact that Buffalo had a funeral

procession on the day the obsequies took place at Washngton.

The procession reached the Young Men's Association

building at twenty-five minutes to ten A. M. The body was taken from the funeral car, and carried y soldiers up into St. James Hall, and deposited on the dais, in the presence of the accompanying officers, the guards of honor, and the Union Continentals, com-

manded by N. K. Hall.

The remains were placed under a crape canopy, exending from the ceiling to the floor. The space was lit by a large chandeller. In the gallery, outside the can-opy, was the Buffalo St. Cocilia Society, an amateur merican music association, who, as the remain were brought in, sang with deep pathos the dirge, "Rest spirit, rest," affecting every heart nd moving many to tears. The society then placed an elegantly formed harp, made of choice white flowers at the head of the coffin, as a tribute from them to the onored dead. Shortly after this the public were admitted. Ex-President Fillmore was among the civilians secorting the remains to St. James Hall. Also Company

D, Seventy-fourth regiment, Captain J. C. Bowles. This company acted as an escort to President Lincoln four years ago, from and to the depot, on his way to They will escort his remains from Buffal to Cleveland.

Washington, accompanies the funeral party to this city.

As erroneous statements have been made in the press, and the undertaker that no perceptible change has taken place in the body of the late President since it left Washington. The Washington physicians removed a part of the brain only for the autopsy, but this was replaced,

so that no part of the body whatever is new deficient.

The remains were weited through the day—from half past nine this morning until eight this evening—by an mmense number of persons. The arrangements gene Great credit is therefore due to the committee who perfected them.

both by the corporate authorities and individual citizens.

During the morning there was placed at the foot of the Unitarian church of Buffalo. A cross of white flowers was also laid upon the comn. At the request of Major General Dix and others, the officers of the St. Cecilia society this afternoon repeated the dirge, which was sung with, if possible, more solemn and touching effect than

The procession, with the remains, left St. James Hall at about forty-five minutes past eight, escorted to the depot by the military, followed by a large crowd. The depot was surrounded by persons anxious to get a last view of the coffin. The train left at about ten o'clock

DUNKIRE, N. Y., April 28-12:10 A. M. Forty miles from Buffalo. No large settlements have been passed on the way, although many persons witness the passage of the funeral train.

Complimentary to the Police Depart The following order was yesterday issued by General OFFICE OF SCHERAL ORDER—NO. 408.

arrests were necessary, as well from the good nature a right spirit of the people as from the firm, yet coach tory and gentle deportment of the members of the firm the good nature as They have the thanks of the Board for their good on duct.

JOHN A. KENNESY, Superintendent.

DASL CARPENTES, Inspector. ormed cheerfully, promptly, fa-

The Riggers at the Funeral.

ted to mention the riggers in the programme of year.

The Riggers' Union Association and Riggers' I tective Union numbered three hundred and fifty m courrying two banners, with the United States flag de in mouraing, and preceded by the Newburg of Bend, were assigned a position in the Sixth division fell in line immediately in rear of the Caulkers and Joiners, and walked the whole route.

THOS. BLAIR, Chairman of Joint Committee.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Opening of the New Building on Fourth Avenue.

Besign took place last evening, on which occasion t ctures on exhibition were submitted to a private view the basis of the fund from which this structure was tions from several citizens. The cost of the buildin will be about one hundred and seventy-five thousan

While the building was in progress, and partially com pealed by scaffolding and enclosure, it had a strange outartistic taste. People supposed that because it was designed by artists it must be something exceedingly beautiful, that is according to the popular idea of beau in architecture—an idea, of course, mainly formed comparison with other handsome structures. But the building bisance and strange looking, which would be remarkable more for its novelty in our city architec-ture than for its beauty of style and effect, and it must be admitted by all who see it now in its finished state, that they have succeeded. The ect appears to have been to construct an edifice the could not be mistaken for a bank, or a church, or a block of lawyer's offices. It was expected that every one who saw it would ask what it was, and upon being informed never forget the structure or its location. That the ex espect there can be no doubt; although, as a work of oure art it is not to be admired, neither does it strike

as being a style appropriate to its purposes.

The site upon which this edifice is erected was purchased from Mr. William Niblo, at a cost of fifty thousand dellars, in the autumn of 1860, and after numerous de-signs had been submitted to the Academy for their adopion, by various architects, the plan of Mr. P. B. Wrigh was finally adopted, and, under his supervisi the work has been executed. The building occurs pies the whole of a lot situated at the north corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third treet, eighty feet wide on the street and ninety-eight feet nine inches long on the avenue. It is three high, besides the cellar. The lower or basement story sins-first, the janitor's apartments, the floor of which is raised one step above the sidewalk, occupying the whose end on Twenty-third street; second, the ro of the School of Design, the floor of which is four feet lower than that of the janitor's rooms, thus giving a ceiling sixteen feet high, and which occupies three-fourths of the whole basement story. The accommedations for the school are ample. It occupies three alcower on Fourth avenue, lighted by large windows, the whole covering a space of forty-seven by sixty-eight feet. This is the Hall of Ancient Statuary. The collection of statuses and busts is very large. Among them we recognized the Laocoon, Apolio Belvidere, Venus de Medici, Silenus and Bacchus, the Boxers of Canova, the Wrestlers, Piping Fawn, Houdin's Anatomical Figure, and many others as familiar as they are calculate to art students. The alcowes are supported by light columns of deep bronze tone, the capitals richly organizated with leaves, in gold. The Life School occupies a hall of the north side of the building, twenty-seven by first, are feet, and partially lighted from a court yard. This is not yet completed. The outrance of the Fourth avenue side.

The principal story is reached by a double flight of steps on the Twenty-third street end, and is entered by a large doorway, from which a hall, eighteen feet wide, runs nearly the whole length of the building. The whole lower than that of the janitor's rooms, thus giving a

ne claim upon the institution, except for the exhibition of their works which is of as much advantage to the public as to themselves.

The exterior of the building is beautiful and pieturesque. The walls of the basement story are of Westchester county gray marble, with bands of North river "gray wacke." The walls of the first story are of white marble, with similar bands, and of the third story of white and gray marble, in small oblong blocks, forming a pattern of checkerwork. The building is surmounted by a rich arcaded cornice of white marble, which adds materially to the appearance of the edifice.

The main entrance, which is on Twenty-third street, is approached by a double flight of steps of white marble, with a heavy balustrade of the same material. Under the platform is a triple arcade, the pilasters and arch dowers of the field and garden. This is an exquisite piece of workmanship. Within the arcade stands a drinking fountain of white marble. The entrance is by a high broad, Gothic arch. A broad archivolt, enriched by sculpture and varied by voussoirs, alternately white and gray, springs from columns, two on each side, of red Vermont marble, with white marble capitals and bases. Under this, the sympanum above the door is filled with an elaborate pattern in mosaic, of small variegated tiles. Above the doorway is another tympanum of mosaic, with the letters N. A. D. in cypher. Having said this much of the building within and without we will proceed to notice the inauguration ceremonies of last night, and take a heaty glance at the pictures.

Above the doorway is another tympanum of momals, with the letters N. A. D. in cypher. Having said this much of the building within and without we will proceed to notice the inauguration ceromonies of last night, and take a hasty glance at the pictures.

And a hasty and imperfect glance it was; for there was such a gathering of the richest and rareat in beauty and fashion that it was impossible to obtain a fair view of the pictures, and we must therefore defer all criticisms for another occasion. Suffice it to say that all our leading artists and every style of pictorial art were represented. Soon after nine e'clock the inauguration ceremonies commenced with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams, after which Mr. D. Huntington, President of the Academy, delivered an address describing the origin of the Academy, the early struggles and final success, after forty years labor. For twenty years the Academy had no home until now, and he compatulated the artists and those who had aided them at the result they witnessed on that occasion. He appealed to the fellows of the institution—the artists and the students—to faill their sacred duties towards the furtherance of art in the new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which had caused the postsponement of the lift. Lincoln—which had caused the postsponement of the lift of the prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity which was open new era of peace and prosperity

Bryant, who delivers and that since 1828 itful remarks, in which he said that since of are until the present auspicious time the tribes of are until the present auspicious time the tribes of are until the present home. At first he was incredulous that the remement of the people was not equal to the grand result to his evening; but the splendid hall in which they med to night, with its variety of delineations of art in every form, was a rebuke to his incredulity.

Upon the whole the scene was one of remarkable brilliancy, and gave promise of a bright era in art in the metropolis of the country. There could not have been metropolis of the country. There could not have been than two thousand persons present, among whom we observed Hon. George Bandroft and other distinguished